eignty of Georgia.

4. That, upon the cession by Georgia to the United States, in 1802, the latter became liable for the stipulations of the treaty of 1773, and bound in law and honor to execute them. 5. That the minimum of their responsibility being the value of the lands, and this being far beyond the amount of the claim, with interest, their hability for the entire amount is

manifest.

6. That if the British Government was liable for the debt, (as it clearly, under her law, was not, as between her and Galphin, because of Galphin's disloyalty,) it was the duty of Galphin, because of Galphin's distoyany, it is that Government. the United States to have prosecuted it upon that Government.

7. That Georgia was responsible originally, as between her-self and the claimant; but as the lands were used, in a great measure, for the common benefit of all the States, either as means of giving soldiers bounties, or as furnishing a resource to guard against Indian ravages, the United States, in 1848, when they agreed to pay this particular claim, agreed to assume a liability coextensive with that of Georgia. In this respect I am unable to distinguish between this case and that of the Virginia commutation cases assumed by the United States, by the act of July, 1832.

by the act of July, 1832.

8. That the allowance of interest in such a case in no way conflicts with the prior custom of the Government in relation to such allowances. That the act of 1848 gives the power to allow it, cannot be, nor do I understand it to be, deni It is by assuming that there is a settled and almost univer sal rule adverse to such allowances, that the claim is thought

For want of time I am unable now to go into an examina For want of time I am unable now to go into an examination of the cases in which interest has been paid where there was no express provision for it in the law embracing the claims. As I have already said, I think the Virginia commutation claims are an answer to the objection; but the claim in question stands upon grounds higher and stronger than these. Here, beside the obligation resulting from assuming, as was done by the act of 1848, this debt of Georgia, because of the appropriation by her of the lands charged with the debt to the common cause, which was all that existed in the Virginia cases, there exists this additional ground, that by taking to the common cause, which was all that existed in the virginia cases, there exists this additional ground, that by taking the cession from Georgia, in 1802, we bound ourselves to extinguish all outstanding titles to the lands within the limits of Georgia, and are therefore compelled, in good faith to pay this debt, which, by a solemn treaty stipulation, was then, and must remain until paid, a lien on such lands. And, in the last place, that, looking to the circumstances preceding the act of 1848, as stated in the memorial of the claimant, and in the report of the Judiciary Committee, and looking to the words of the law itself, I have no doubt it was and should have been the purpose of Congress to pay the interest as well as the principal of the claim. This, in my opinion, was due to the services and sacrifices of the ancestor of the claimant; to the mere legal and equitable responsibility of the United States, as trustee of the lands charged with the debt; to the obligation to Georgia to indemnify her against it, because of her application of the lands, as far as disposed of, to the promotion of the common cause of the revolution; and above all, to the duty which Congress must have felt of securing to her own citizens that full measure of justice de-manded by the trea'y stipulation of 1773, which England, under much less imperative circumstances, so promptly rer dered to her subjects.

As I am not able to find a reason why the interest should

be made to cease short of the passing of the act of 1848, I am, for the reasons already stated, of opinion that it ought to be allowed to that date. That the amount is a large one, although it calls for, as it

has received at my hands, a most careful examination, is, of course, no reason against its allowance.

A Government never presents itself in a more commanding and elevated condition than when it answers fully to all just demands. Whilst guarding, as it should, against unjust claims, and resorting to all proper precautions to that end, it should, with the same care, and with a view alike to its true interests and character, sedulously abstain from doing in each case any thing but full and ample justice. It is under a conviction that this will not be done in the

the demand, and from a full conviction that the law of 1848 authorizes and calls for its payment, that I have come to the conclusion here stated. I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedie REVERDY JOHNSON.

present instance by any thing short of the entire payment of

REVERDY JOHNSON.
Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury. The opinion I gave is not as full as I should have made it,

had I taken more time in its preparation. But, if the com-mittee desire it, I will supply this in part by putting them in possession of some of the authorities on which it was form-These were of several classes. First. Those in which, under circumstances not stronge than this claim presented, the United States, in their dealings

with other nations, have uniformly demanded interest. Second. In which Congress has itself, in terms, given in-Third. In which, without such terms, and under language

not more comprehensive than that of the Galphin act, the accounting officers have allowed interest with the sanction of the head of the proper department.

Fourth. In which, under the opinions of my predecessors,

Fifth. In which the courts of the United States have ad-

judged it against the United States.

Sixth. In which, by the laws of nations and the decision of prize courts, it has been allowed. Seventh. In which words similar to those in the treaty

1773 have been held a charge on land granted or devised and in which also words similar to those in the fourth article of the cession of Georgia to the United States, of the 24th April, 1802, have been held to embrace such a title or interest as the Indians and Galphin had in the lands ceded by the Eighth. Which, so that Georgia held the lands so charged

with the claim as a trustee, bound to the same extent that England would have be bound, but for the revolution, to have paid the claim, principal and interest; and that the States, by virtue of the cession of 1802, was bound, in good faith to Georgia, to execute the same trust, and designed to do so, by directing the claim, the whole claim, to be examined, adjusted, and paid. I say the whole claim; for no distinction was made or intended by the act of 1848 between the claim for interest and that for principal, although, having before them the fact of the amount of the principal, it would have been a matter of course, had such been the design, to have been a matter of course, use section to the payment have confined the authority of the Secretary to the payment of the principal.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 7, 1846.

Mr. Ashley (Senator from Arkansas) made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Milledge Galphin, legal representative of George Galphin, deceased, report :

That George Galphin was, prior to the year 1773, a licensed trader with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the then colony of Georgia. That he was also, by the assignment to him of their several claims, the representative of other traders, to whom, with himself, those Indians had become largely indebted. In the same year Sir James Wright, Governor of, British Government, concluded a treaty with the said Indians, by which a considerable extent of territory (now forming the counties of Wilkes and Lincoln, and portions of the counties of Oglethorpe and Green, in the State of Georgia) was ceded to the Crown of Great Britain; and, by an express provision inserted in the treaty, the debts of the Indians to these traders were secured to be paid from the proceeds of the lands ceded, which thus became charged with their payment-

The King afterwards, in the year 1775, ratified the treaty, and directed instructions to be issued for the appointment of Commissioners under it, to liquidate the claims of the traders, with a view to their payment out of the fund thus provided for that purpose. Before these Commissioners Galphin's claims were proven, to the amount of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds fifteen shillings and five pence sterling money of Great Britain, and would unquestionably have been paid by that Government had not an event occurred which totally changed the relations which existed between the colonies and the mother country, and arrested, and, as it has resulted, entirely destroyed all prospect of a settlement in that

That event was the war of independence, which broke out in 1776, the year after the liquidation of Galphin's claims by the Commissioners; and, disregarding all other considerations than those of patriotism and love of liberty, he, with a magnanimity and self-devotion the extent of which was proved by the entire loss of his claims, threw himself in o the ranks of the opponents of tyranny and oppression, and manfully and faithfully adhered to them and their cause throughout the about four miles beyond the city of Worcester, one of the hind and faithfully adhered to them and their cause throughout the trying period during which that struggle continued. And such was his devotion to his country, and the efficiency of his services against her enemies, and so important did the British Government regard his destruction to the success of and faithfully adhered to them and their cause throughout the their cause within the sphere in which his services were rendered, that a resolution passed the Parliament attainting him

land, in whosoever hands they might come, except so far as, by a right of war, the claims were confiscated.

3. As against Galphin, that right never existed. He struggled in common with the patriots of the day, in wresting the territory from British rule, and in subjecting it to the sover-Galphin's heirs, he being new tead, was rejected because of his adhering to the side of popular rights against an arbitrary

and unjust Government. The lands ceded by the Indians in 1773 to the Crown o Great Britain, for the sole purpose of discharging their debts to the traders, on the success of the struggle for independence, passed into the possession of the State of Georgia, and now constitute several counties and parts of counties within her limits. Believing the liability of those lands for the payment of their debt still to follow their change of ownership, the heirs of Galphin prosecuted their claim before the Legislature of that State, but were never able to procure its recognition y more than one or the other branch of that body; for, while all agreed in its justice and equity, doubts, entertained by many as to the obligation of the State to pay it, operated to

As there can be no question as to the justice or equity of this claim, the question presents itself, Who is bound to pay t? The Government of the United States, or that of th State of Georgia? Here was a debt secured by expres treaty scipulation between the British Government and certain Indians, and no obstacle remained in the way to its paymen as provided for in the treaty. It had become a vested right and but for the Revolution which intervened would have been acquitted and discharged. The Revolution was not the act of the State of Georgia. She was merely a participant in what was the common, glorious act of all; it was by no special act of hers that the treaty by which this debt was secured was set aside : and it would seem that, being only a sharer in the act which caused the rights secured under it to be disre garded, she should scarcely be called on to meet the whol responsibility, which should be the joint responsibility, as its benefits were the joint benefits, of all who contributed to its accomplishment. As well might any single State be called on to indemnify a citizen of the United States against the act of the General Government, because he resided within her limits, as that of the State of Georgia should be called on to discharge this debt, which was arrested in its payment b the Revolution; which may, considering its consequences, be called a national act, and which transferred from the British Government, against which Galphin's heirs could now have no claim, to that of the United States, their right of appeal for its settlement. By the act of the Revolution, the Government which followed, and of which Galphin, as he had con tributed to its establishment, claimed the protection, transfer red to itself all the obligations which existed prior thereto or the part of the Government which by it was set aside, as far as the claims of a similar character with the present were concerned. The Government of the United States now stands the relation to Indian tribes that Great Britain did prior to the Revolution. And the obligations of the treaty entered into by that Government with the Creek and Cherokee Inefore that event, which had for its object the payment of the just debts of the traders, would seem to devolve of the United States, wherever it could be shown that the claim ant had fixed that obligation by his support of the Govern ment substituted. That the obligation runs no further i sufficiently manifest, and needs no argument. The Government of Great Britain paid the debts of the Indians to such traders as had espoused her cause, and rejected Galphin's, who opposed it. And it was the duty of the United States, of whose Government Galphin's heirs were now the subjects, to prosecute theirs, and, failing to do so, have made them-

selves justly liable for its payment. Apart from the considerations above set forth, the State of Georgia appropriated these lands—set apart as they were by the treaty of 1773 as a fund for the payment of these debts to the public defence, and the bounty warrants of the officers and soldiers of the Georgia line in the Revolutionary army were located upon them. By an act of Congress approve July 5, 1832, the Government of the United 8 for certaim claims, which Virginia had assumed, to the officers of that State engaged in the public service during the Revolutionary war. It is believed that the principles of that act are applicable to the present claim, which the committee think ought to be allowed, and accordingly report a bill for his relief.

## MINNESOTA.

This Territory, the latest of the territorial pupils of Uncle Sam, is rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and general prosperity. We see it stated that the town of St. Paul, the temporary seat of government of the Territory, is crowded

"ST. ANTHONY CITY, APRIL 28. "DEAR SIR: The weather here is warm and fine. Geese ducks, and pigeons abound every where, and the creeks are

full. The people are all well.

"The new steamer Governor Rsmsey, built to run above the falls, was launched a few minutes ago, and will be run-ning in two weeks, as all her 'fixins' are here. We have had one boat a day at St. Paul for nine days past, with from two hundred to four hundred passengers, mostly to stop in the country. We shall probably have a boat come up to the Falls landing in about two weeks, if they can get her to try

to come up. I have sold forty-three lots within a few days.
"We are this year having fively times in this place. The town and city of St Anthony will, I think, grow double eight times in twelve months. Money is plenty. Potatoes are selling at \$1 25 per bushel; oats 65 cents, and none to be had at that. All have to come from below. We have a mail every day, by every boat.

"The country is now full of people looking for land. Say to all our friends who intend coming to this country to come soon, as now is the time. The 'American House' is now full. and is doing a good business.

"The river has been very high, and is now. Most of the logs have come down, and the rest will come this week. Four saws are now running here, and the lumber is seld as fast as cut. The two shingle mills which have been started will be good property, and each will nett \$10 per day it

"The Governor has gone up the river. The Menomone Indians are to be moved to or near Fort Gaines this spring and two forts built.

W. A. C."

DEAD LETTERS .- Information was some time since circu lated in the newspapers of this country generally that the dead letters which are returned to the General Post Office and there opened, were subjected to the perusal of the visiters of the office, and some specimens of their contents were published. We cannot say but such may at a former period have been the case; but we have the pleasure to assure the community that no such course is now permitted. The letters are barely opened so as to ascertain whether they contain any valuable enclosure. If no enclosure is found, the letter is never read, and is not subjected to the perusal or access of the colony of Georgia, in pursuance of instructions from the any one, but is carefully kept from visiters and destroyed. We say this because it is due to delicacy, propriety, and decency .- Republic.

> Forty-one vessels from foreign ports arrived at New York on Friday last. The number of immigrant passengers wh arrived on the same day was about five thousand.

> MUSICAL FUROR .- The Philadelphia Ledger asks : " seventeen dollars are given for a choice of seats to hear a com-pany of every day Italians, what will be the price paid for the privilege of listening to the mellifluous notes of so rare a bird as the Swedish Nightingale?"

> A failure caused by embarking in the California Trade The failure of a wholesale hardware firm was announced it this city on Saturday. The liabilities are stated at \$160,000 and the assets at a sum beyond this amount, though not in a state to be realized at present. The late unfavorable new from California is said to have caused the failure.
>
> [Boston Traveller of Tuesday.

Hon. DAVID E. EVANS, of Batavia, (N. Y.) died at his residence in that place on Friday last. Mr. Evans was one of the earliest settlers of Western New York, having gone to Batavia in 1803. He has been a memberof the State and was once elected to Congress, but declined to serve, hav-ing been appointed agent of the Holland Land Company, which office he filled for the greater part of his subsequent fe. He was a man of ability and energy, and was very

SERIOUS RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- On Sunday morning, a the car disconnected, warned the engineer of the accident, and as soon as possible the headway was stopped, and the train backed up to the scene of the accident. The car lay upon of high treason, and a price was set upon his head as an out-law and a rebel.

The price of his patriotic devotion to his country was the loss of his claim against the British Government, which was

## WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION GIVEN UP.

The subjoined Letter, copied from a North Caroina paper, is remarkable, as bearing the signatures of the respectable gentlemen chosen as Delegates to the Nashville Convention in the only Congressional District of North Carolina which has seemed to be in earnest in electing Delegates. This Letter, says the Fayetteville Observer, "gives the finishing stroke to the Convention, so far as North Carolina is concerned."

The attentive reader will not fail to mark the leading points of the Letter of these gentlemen, viz: That, when nominated as Delegates to the Convention, (which they had favored,) they became at once painfully sensible of "the dread responsibilities cast upon them:" That, upon mature reflection, they came to the conclusion that, under existing circumstances, a Convention "could do nothing; nothing at least but mischief:" That there s reason to doubt-as, truly, well there might bewhether the hearts of Southern men are not failing them, as they contemplate, in fancy, "the great Potomac sending her waves to the ocean, swollen and red with the blood of men poured out from kindred bosoms:" That the proposed Nashville Convention is a measure of such a nature as ought to be reserved for a time of need, when the South, "wronged by its enemies past all endurance, might wisely seek their destruction," even though it cost the South their own life: That, even in that District, if the vote could now be taken, a very large maority would (probably) even forbid them to go:" That therefore they, the said Delegates, will not take their seats in the Convention: And that, finally, they hope that, if any Delegates do meet at Nashville, they will adjourn without any other action to a more suitable time, &c.

Letter to the "Wilmington (N. C.) Aurora."

FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 11, 1850. HENRY I. Toole, Esq. - DEAR SIR : The time for the Vashville Convention is at hand-a meeting pregnant with the most important results to the whole family of man. When chosen by the Convention of this Congressional District, in March last, as its representatives at Nashville, while justly proud of the honor, we felt most painfully the dread esponsibility thus cast upon us. But we have no wish or ourpose to shrink from it. We felt assured that the same God who had led our fathers through the Revolution would lead us also in the right way, either by the pillar of cloud or by the pillar of fire. We believe we are all instruments in his hands to accomplish his purposes; and we know by the past that those purposes for the future will be just and merciful. Yet we are at this time greatly perplexed, and must confess that we see not those plain indications of what Pro vidence designs for us, to enable us to decide with confidence whether or not it is our duty to go to Nashville at the time proposed. At the New Hanover meeting, held in January, one of us felt no hesitation in saying that by the first Mor day in June it would be plainly seen that Southern rights would meet with reasonable consideration from our Northern brethren, or that we must prepare to maintain them by dis-solution and war. He was mistaken. The mysterious veil o the future still hangs over those events which must decide this question, and no one can safely conjecture in what form they will be revealed. Under those circumstances what can a Convention do? Nothing; nothing at least but mischief. Even resolutions adopted by it cannot possibly be of service, and would probably do harm. Should those resolutions be the temporary seat of government of the Territory, is crowded with newly-arrived emigrants; and it will be seen, by the rights at every hazard, will they not just'y be considered, thus strong measure, full of consequences; when over, it will be like an exploded bomb, no longer feared, not even respected; or will have left behind it sail and abiding evidences of its tremendous power. We should reserve it for a time of need. when, like Samson, wronged by his enemies past all endu ance, he might wisely seek their destruction, even though i cost him his life. Sir, we are persuaded that these are the feelings of a large proportion of the people of our State, nay, even of our own district, which has been more forward than any other part of the State in this matter. We should now misrepresent them by participating in any action of a Nash-ville Convention at this time. It is the duty of every repre-sentative to reflect, as far as possible, the will of his constituwould go, regardless of our own opinions or our convenience. But, if the vote of the district could now be taken upon the question, a very large majority, we think, would even forbid us to go. We shall, therefore, not take our seats in the Convention at Nashville, unless some change takes place in the June. We are much obliged to you for an article in the Aurora of Wednesday last, headed "The Nashville Convenion, again." Other reasons are suggested therein why the on should not meet at this time, which you have thereby saved us the necessity of offering here. We hope those who do meet at Nashville at the time appointed will hose who do meet at Ivasnyllie at the time appointed will adjourn without any other action to a more suitable time, at the same or some other place, when and where the whole South, with undivided heart, may lift up a shout of joy for our glorious Union preserved, or rally with sad but deter-mined purpose around the no less glorious standard of "Li erty and the rights of the South We are, with great respect, your friends and fellow-citizens.

ROBERT STRANGE, G. J. McREE.

COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS. By a document lately ordered to be printed by the Senate we find that the nett value of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, for the year 1849, is estimated at \$256,233,820, and the value of vessels employed therein is estimated at \$18,661,500.

FROM MEXICO.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 20th altimo have been received at New Orleans. The Congress of the Republic was busy in arranging its financial affairs. A tax imposed on the commerce of the capital was producing a great deal of discontent and many energetic protests. A tax of ten per cent. has been imposed on foreign liquors. A terrible fire occurred at the Isle de Carman, the most mportant commercial place in Yucatan, on the 18th March. Handbills had been placarded for some days previous, announcing that the town would be fired. In the principal street 120 houses and the parochial church were destroyed. The loss is estimated at three millions of dollars. A large number of families immediately left for Campeachy. This is the second fire which has recently Six were invalids from the Marion and Brandywine. The lesolated Yucatan.

AMERICAN STOCKS ABROAD .- The New York Express says that the last steamer brought another list of orders for American securities, for purposes of investment. The Erie Railroad bonds, old and new, are one of the favorite stocks. Government and State securities have run up so rapidly, and reached so high a point, that a second class of securities are sought for, and very many of them have gone to Europe, with more to follow.

DIFFICULTIES EITHER WAY .- The Charleston Mercury denounces that provision of the Compromise Bill relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves with great warmth, as a complete surrender of State sovereignty, and an admission that Congress has power to regulate the relations between the master

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Our Telegraph correspondent informs us of the arrival at New York yesterday of the steamer Ohio, from Chagres via Havana, with the subjoined important news from the latter place:

Gen. Lorez landed at Cardenas on the 17th in stant, with five hundred men, and took the town arrison of six hundred men, who surrendered after osing three of their number.

Gen. Lopez was landed from the steamer Creole, on which vessel he left New Orleans on the 7th instant. Several other vessels, containing in all some twelve or fifteen hundred men, had left New Orleans previously to the Creole. Where they intended to land is not known.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, ers were all called upon to enrol themselves.

There were fifteen hundred troops in Matanzas, and eight hundred were dispatched from Havana at one o'clock on the morning of the 20th, to reinforce thousand, and that he was already half way to three years, are on board. Matangas.

On the 16th news was received at Havana that Just before the Ohio sailed the Spanish steamer Pizarro returned to Havana with one hundred and five prisoners, who were taken from that Island.

The merchants and bankers in Havana were re-

moving their money, plate, &c. for safety. The Ohis, and steamers Falcon and Georgia, were compelled to anchor at the entrance to the harbor. The Spanish Government would not be responsible for the tafety of the passengers, and only those sengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permi was obtained from the Captain General. The Ohio was delayed fifteen hours waiting a permit to transfer her passengers. Captain SCHENCK procested, through the American Consul, to the Captain General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused.

The Ohio loes not bring any later California news. She has about \$410,000 in gold dust, and \$210,000 in specie.

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS are coming into the couny without abatement as to numbers. In 47 days, om April 2, 4,457 arrived at New York city, nearly all as follows: From Great Britain 32,604; Germany 7,518. In 24 hours, on the 17th instant, 5,700 arrived at this port. The whole number above referred to arrived in 147 ships, 112 barques, 178 brigs, and 137 schooners; making 624 vessels arriving at New Yerk from foreign ports in 47 days. n Philadelphia 1,134 passengers arrived on Friday and Saturday. A great number have also arrived at Boston. Many of those arriving here find their way as speedily as possible to the Great West. Fourteen hundred arrived at Albany on Sunday, on board the Oregon and Rip Van Winkle. [New York Express.

Mr. Walsh, writing from Paris, in one of his ate letters, says :

"Within a few months, the severe and variable weather logy and esthetics, died at the age of ninety-five; Count get doubts, in many minds at least, whether the hearts of seven; Baron MENEVAL, so long the private, confidential. outhern heroes are not failing them, as they contemplate in all-trusted private secretary of Napoleon, between seventy fancy the great Potomac sending her waves to the ocean swollen and red with the blood of men poured out from kindred bosoms? Besides this, a Nashville Convention is a spirit as well as his administrative qualifications, was fourscore and upwards. The obsequies of these personages were grand ceremonials. President Napoleon sent his carriages and orderly officers to honor the remains of the old servants of his uncle. This class might be thought to have found an elixir of life in their devotion to the Emperor or his memory. A fortable longevity.

number of them survive, like Marshal Soult, wonders of comse On Sunday last. I encountered in the garden of the at Washington-who has filled high stations since. He is later period at Washington, was seated under a tree, in a groupe of ladies and children, and engaged in pleasant discourse, with a fame far from valetudinary. Rheumatism has bent him a little. These Nestors watch every phasis of present public affairs; and their comments upon them, informed by their intimate acquaintance with the past, render commu nion with them particularly piquant and instructive."

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP LEXINGTON.

The United States ship Lexington, JOHN K. MITCHELL ommander, arrived at New York on Thursday morning from Rio Janeiro, from which port she sailed on the 30th of March, is ordered to be fitted out as soon as possible. not so late as our previous advices.

The yellow fever continued to rage without any abatement and was incessing in virulence when the Lexington sailed There was a daily average of about 250 deaths.

The epidemic had spread to all the neighboring towns a on the shores of the harbor, and even to the town of Petropolis, forty miles from Rio and elevated from two thousand to

three thousand feet above the sea. Accounts from Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande, St. Caths rine, Montevideo, and Buneos Ayres, are to the effect that the fever had broken out in all those places.

Vessels had arrived at Rio direct from Europe with case of fever on board that had broken out at sea, showing that the epidemic was not confined to the shore and the harbors of

The following persons belonging to the Lexington have lied since she left New York on the 13th of December last. We give the deaths in the order of their occurrence :

March 2, Wm. Jones, seaman, on board at Rio Janeiro 16th, Wm. Ryan, do. do.; 17th, passed midshipman Elias Vanderhorst, ashore; 21st, Moscs Williams, landsman, on ocard ; 22d, Richard Stillwell, do. do. ; 23d, Nathaniel P Prickett, midshipman, do.; 24th, James Conner, quarter gunner, do.; 25th, John Bruce, ordinary seaman; April 5th, John S. Whipple, passed assistant surgeon, at sea; 6th, Michael Brooks, officer's steward; 7th, James Dawson, do.; 26th, Daniel D. Chase, ship's steward.

This makes a total of twelve, of whom three were officers.

deaths were by yellow fever, with the exception of Moses Williams, and James Dawson.

NEW PORTS ON THE PACIFIC. -In accordance with the t of Congress of 14th August, 1848, to establish a Terriorial Government in Oregon, the PRESIDERT has declared and constituted the port of Nesqually, on Fuget's Sound, and Portland, in the collection district of Oregon, in the Territory of Oregon, to be "ports of delivery, with all the privileges outhorized by law to such ports."

Four young men were upset in a boat while on a saliing excursion on the Schuylkill river on Sunday last. Three of them were drowned, and the fourth was rescued by a boat which came to his assistance.

COINAGE AT U. S. MINT .- The Philadelphia papers say hat there has been coined at the United States mint, in that city, in eighteen days of the present month of May, \$1,880,320 of gold, and 23,000 of other metals—in all

DEPARTURE OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

The American Expedition in search of Sir John FRANKLIN, the arctic navigator, sailed from New York on Wednesday evaning. This expedition consists of two vessels, ranked, in navy nomenclature, as brigantines : the Advance, 144 tons; and the Rescue, 91 tons. The New York Tribune contains the subjoined particulars of the fitting out and probable course of the expedition :

These vessels have been provided and fitted out by generous munificence of MENRY GRINNELL, Esq., of this city, at an expense to him of more than \$30,000. The Government has also done much towards furnishing and directing the affair. The Advance is two years old; the Rescue is new. Both vessels have been put in the most complete order for the service in which they are engaged. Strengthened in every part, double-planked, protected from ice and and the city was under martial law. Several thou- cold, furnished with extra bolts, spars, sails, &c., they are sand militia had been enrolled, and resident foreign. in every respect ready for the rigors and dangers of a polar winter. Mr. Grinnell has taken great care to furnish the officers with all the references and authorities that could be had, either here or in Europe; all the charts, records of voyages, &c. which have any bearing upon that part of the world, are on board. Appropriate clothing has been furnishthem, and march against Lopez. It was rumored ed in abundance for the men; and provisions of the best that the force under Lopez had increased to two kind, and of a character suited to the chimate, sufficient for

The whole is under the command of Lieut. EDWIN S. DR HAVEN, an enthusiastic and excellent officer of the United States navy. Lieut. De Haven has devoted much attention large force was collected on an island near Cape to that portion of the world whither he is bound, and has the Catorche, and Gen. Marinos, with several vessels advantage of all that can be known of it, except by personal and a large force, started immediately for that point, experience. We believe the general course and operation of the expedition will be as follows

Proceeding direct to Baffin's Bay, the ships will touch Disco Island, a Danish whaling station, on the coast of Greenland, in lat. 70°, where fresh water will be taken on board. They then sail northwesterly into Lancaster Sound. and through Barrow's Strait, with the intention of exploring an open sea which is supposed to exist between Parry's Islands and the Pole, spreading westward toward Asia. It they get through Barrow's Strait, and the ice will permit they will go up Wellington Channel, or if that be closed, westward to Cape Walker and around Melville Island. Should they not be able to get westward in this direction having passports were permitted to go on shore. they will return to Baffin's Bay and attempt to penetrate at No communication was allowed between the pas- Jones's or Smith's Sounds-the latter is the extreme northern Strait, where they will communicate with our Pacific or East India squadrons, which will have orders to render all needful information and assistance.

This is the general plan of the expedition; but Lieut.

De Haven has discretionary power to alter this in any way which he may deem most conducive to the success of the enterprise. Wherever the vessels touch, the most rigid scrutiny will be made to discover any marks of Capt. Franklin's visit If they fall in with any British vessels engaged in the search, they will communicate with, and, if necessary, aid them. In case the vessel should not be able to get through Barrow's Strait, it is probable that they will return to New York to winter. They are expected to keep in company if convenient,

compel, they will part, previously agreeing upon a rendezvous.

The stanch vessels and their noble crews leave with the hearty good wishes of all. Lieut. De Haven bears letters to va ious British officers in the Arctic Seas, among them one from Lady FRANKLIN to her husband. The number of men on the two vessels is 36. The officers are

Lieut. Enwin S. De Haven, Commanding : Passed Midshipman, S. P. Griffin, Acting Master; Wm. H. Murdaugh, T. W. Brodhead, R. R. Carter; Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. K. Kane; Assistant Surgeon, Benj. Vreeland; Midshipman, W. S. Lovell; Boatswain, H. Brooks. Lieut. De Haven commands on board the Advance, and

Passed Midshipman Gairrin on the Rescue. Dr. KANE will pay particular attention to matters of science, natural temperature, &c., but these investigations are not to interfere in any way with the legitimate purpose of the expedition. Unless the vessels are spoken off the Grand Banks, it is probable that nothing will be heard from them for several months, the only means of communication, by sea, being through English or Danish whaling ships. Should opportunity offer, letters will be sent overland by traders of the Hud-

has moved down many aged Frenchmen of renown. QUATREMERE DE QUINCT, who was in the first rank of archaiology and esthetics, died at the age of ninety-five; Count
which reflects the highest honor upon the philanthropic cititherein. The attractions of a summer voyage along the bays and seas where the sun shines for four months at a time, exploring the bare rocks and everlasting ice, with no companion but the white bear or the arctic fox, may be all very romantic at a distance : but the mere thought of a winter residence deep, the thermometer ranging from 30° to 40° below zero, and not a glimpse of the blessed sun from November till February, is enough to give a chill to all adventurous notions. But the officers and men have weighed all these difficulties and are ready to encounter them for the sake of their noble fellow sailor, whose fate has been so long a painful mystery to the world.

NAVAL .- The United States steamer Saranac. Capt. Josiah Tatnall, left Quantico at 5 o'clock Tuileries, and accompanied for an hour in his walk, Baron P. M. on Saturday, May 18th, and discharged her Picнox, forty or fifty years ago French Charge d'Affaires pilot at Cape Henry at 5 o'clock A. M. on Sunday; making the run in 12 hours, a distance of an octogenarian, with unimpaired faculties of mind, and his 160 miles. She averaged over 13 knots an hour. health was perfect until interrupted in the autumn by acci- and only carried 14 lbs. of steam. She can carry dental rheumatism and medical treatment. At the same hour 20 lbs., and will no doubt be able to run 15 knots Baron Hype DE NEUVILLE, Minister Plenipotentiary at a with this steam. She is a beautiful ship, and we wish her officers a pleasant cruise.

Commander McKeever arrived in Norfolk on the 21st, and took command of the Congress. She will sail in a few days. She is at anchor off the Naval Hospital. Her crew are all on board except about forty men. Dr. WILLIAMSON has been ordered to her as Fleet Surgeon of the Brazil station The United States brig Porpoise has hauled off from the Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, (Norfolk,)

waiting for her crew. The United States ship Raritan is still in dry lock, but the repairs will soon be finished. She

A Telegraph despatch from Madison announces the death of Ex-Governor HENDRICKS, who was the first Governor of the State of Indiana, and for some time a Senator in Congress from that State. He ded suddenly on the night of the 16th instant.

The black sand of California is found to be worth two dol lars and a half per pound. So says the Boston Journal.

FIVE PERSONS POISONED .- The Toronto Christian Guar dian mentions the following melancholy case of poisoning in one family, and says that many in different sections of the country have suffered from the same error. The narrative is that he died about five hours after. Mr. PEARL was a Presitold by a minister of the Wesleyan Church :

"I was called on yesterday to attend the funeral services of five in one family who were poisoned to death by eating wild parsnips. The father had dug them on Friday, and the family had kept them till Sabbath, boiled them with meat, &c., and used them in soup. Joseph Allen, his wife, one young man 18 years old, a boy 12, and a girl 5 years old, were all poisoned to death by eating of the dinner. When they began to apprehend their danger they immediately took portions of emetic, having the medicine in the house. A daughter 13 years old was just returning from Sabbath school, and as she entered the door her mother told her to go to Mr. Ivy's and say they were all poisoned, &c. When Mr. and Mrs. Ivy came Mr. Allen was dying; suffice it to say there were four of them dead in less than four hours; a medical gentleman was brought in less than an hour, and every effort made, but to no purpose. The little girl survived till Monday evening and died. The whole five were interred on Tuesday, near the village of Jarvis, township of

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-No LIVES LOST .- The train of cars which left Philadelphia on Monday evening met with a very serious accident while going to Wilmington. When the draw at that place, and the road making a considerable curve above the bridge, the engineer did not perceive that the opening. He immediately reversed the engine, but it was too late. The locomotive ran upon that portion of the was too late. The locomotive ran upon that portion of the draw projecting over the water, which giving way, precipitated the engine and tender down the chasm upon the deck of the vessel at that moment passing through the bridge. Being a freight train the passenger car was far in the rear, and no one in it was injured. The engineer was dangerously though not fatally scalded, and the fireman was considerably bruised.

CANTON, MARGIN

The above ext mended to the att gress as feel any such there be. much moment, so concerned, inasm have managed the dustrial interests o that our shipping in ble ebb. But the atte riously demanded to th labor and capital are e American legislation, whi ing to rain in every branch

A correspondent of the Phil rican, writing from London und says that " the Morning Herald or that the attention of persons conne iron trade is anxiously directed to the

of the American tariff; for, although the der the cost of production, including charges, any opening, on even such terms, is considered a relief under the weight of accumulating stocks;" and the same writer further says: "With regard to the high quotations for wheat and flour in the United States, which are higher than can now be obtained in England, with freight and charges added, nevertheless the importation of these articles still proceeds, showing the utter futility of the reasonings of the Free-Traders, that when prices fall below certain assumed prices of remuneration, England will cease to be supplied with such commodities. Such an assumption is contrary to the experience of all practical merchants, who are perfectly aware that commodities will move to the only market left open for their reception, without reference to

The truth of this last assertion is now manifest in our own importations from England, as it is a notorious fact, that, with few exceptions, English dry-goods are now selling in New York and Phiadelphia at prices that will scarcely remit seventy cents on the dollar of their cost.

the east of production.

How long can such a trade be carried on? Is not the answer too obvious? Our mar-ket is to be glutted with foreign products, till most of our manufactures of corresponding articles are deeply injured, if not broken down; and when the foreigner accomplishes their general ruin, then, having destroyed our competition, we must pay whatever price may be required by the increased

Glorious times we shall have, when British ships are installed in our China trade, and British iron masters furnish us with the greater part of the iron we consume. Nor can it be very long before the injury to our commercial marine will greatly increase, from the number of foreign vessels which will be employed in our cotton trade,

and, indeed, in every other. When will the people of the United States open their eyes to the facts that the low price of labor and the low interest of money in England must be countervailed by a sound tariff of specific duties, if we are to hope for any success in our various industrial vocations?

If facts can be inquired into, there is no occasion for argument. Will no member of Congress ask for a Committee of Inquiry? Or are we to wait for the ruin of 1837, looking on with folded arms? From present appearances, specie will soon begin to go.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITORS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, MAY 3, 1850 Having come by boat up the Missouri river from nis, I have been able, by stopping at some places and making inquiries at others, to take a general view of the California emigration by land. It is indeed astonishing. At St. Louis you see crowds; but, when you get to Independence, you find the landing covered with wagons, teams, and people. Kansas, at the mouth of the river of that name, presents the same appearance. Weston, a few miles above Fort Leavenworth, is a beautiful place and an excellent starting point. Here hundreds of teams were crossing daily; grain only fifty to sixty cents per bushel, and every thing also wanted for a complete outfit at reasonable rates. A few miles above lies St. Joseph, a great point, though I think inferior in many respects to Weston; grain and every thing else is out of all proportion igher. From this point, no doubt, about seven thousand persons will set out. The streets were crowded with people, and great confusion prevailed. Three or four auctioneers were riding horses and mules through the streets, crying them at the top of the voice, "just a going," &c. All along the shores up to this point we saw wagons travelling along on the great journey. At this point there are hundreds of teams. They are encamped all around for miles. About one thousand wagons, it is said, have crossed and are making their way into the Indian country. Most of the companies are going with horses; but they are unsafe. The express which comes in from Fort Laramie to Fort Kearny reports much distress among the horse companies who are pushing out, trying "to get ahead." One company, out of 28 horses, had lost 14; others in less proportion have suffered loss, both on the south and north sides of the Platte. I fitted out horses, but my

Respectfully, your most obd't, PHILIP PEARL, Esq. of Hampton, (Conn.) was accidentally killed on Friday last. The frame of a building which was being torn down, fell upon him, and he was so much injured dential elector in 1840, has several times been a State Senator, and has filled other public offices.

company having advanced into the territory, leav-

ing behind them their discretion, and even some of

them their moral principle, I shall go with oxen.

which are the safest. We have cows and plenty of

milk, a fine company; and of the ten thousand

wagons which are going to the land of gold, the

Oquawka ox company expect not to be found far

FREAK OF THE LIGHTNING .- On Sunday last, about hale past three o'clock, a thunder storm raging north of us, its effect was felt in the Telegraph office at this place. The operator was sitting near the window, when he noticed a body of flame over his magnet, the size of a man's hat. He sprang to throw the instrument out of circuit, but it immediately dis appeared, after burning the silk which wraps the magnet wire, and severing some small wires; occasionally a snapping noise could be heard like the explosion of a percussion cap. The lightning also kicked up "shindy" on the same evening in the Petersburg office.—Richmond Whig.

A lad about 11 years old lately hung himself in Newbury, Vermont, under peculiar circumstances. His name is Amos C. Miller, son of Mr. Richard Miller. A rope swing was suspended in the woodshed, and he thought to frighten his little brother by putting the rope slip-noose round his seek, and telling him he would hang himself. The little boy remonstrated, and ran into the house and told his mother, but before she got to him he was fairly hung, though his knees nearly touched the ground, and life was extinct. Probably he had not been suspended in that manner five minutes, but all efforts to restore life proved unavailing.

Star, of the 4th instant, gives accounts of a calamitous freshet on the East Fork of Stone River, which was higher than it has been for fifty years. Every mill and bridge from Woodbury to Jefferson (except Brown's mill) has been swept away, Taylor's, at Woodbury, Ready's, Sopp's, Chappell's, Adams's (mill and cotton gin,) Bones's, Sandford's, and Pearce's, (saw and grist mill,) have all shared the same fate. Pearce's new bridge, Brown's, Brandon's, and Resdy's are The locomotive and tender lie at the bottom of the creek, having shattered the shallop to pieces, upon which they fell, making it a complete wreck.

gone. Be-ides this, there has been great destruction to farms all along the river. It has heard the loss estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.